HIS MAJESTIES DECLARATION

To all His loving Subjects, occasioned by a False and Scandalous Imputation laid upon His MAJESTIE; of an Intention of Raising or Levying war against His Parliament: And of having raised Force to that end.

Published at his Court at *York*, *June* 16. 1642.

With His MAJESTIES Declaration and Profession, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in Him, to levie War against His Parliament.

And the Declaration and Profession of the Lords, and others of His MAJESTIES most Honourable Privie Councel, now at *York*, disavowing any apparence of the same.

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At *CAMBRIDGE*,

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His MAJESTIES Declaration to all His loving Subjects, Occaſioned by a Falſe and Scandalous Imputation laid upon His MAJESTIE, of an Intention of Raiſing, or Levying Warre againſt His Parliament; and of having raiſed Force to that end.

Publiſhed at His Court at YORK, the 16 day of June.

THough We have theſe laſt ſeven moneths met with ſo many ſeverall Encounters of ſtrange and unuſuall Declarations, under the names of both Our Houſes of Parliament, that We ſhould not be amazed at any new Prodigie of that kind; And though their laſt of the ſix and twentieth of May gave Us a fair warning, That the Contrivers of it, having ſpent all their ſtock of bitter and reprochfull Language upon Us, We were to expect they ſhould now break out into ſome bold and diſloyall Actions againſt Us: And having, by that Declaration (as far as in them

lies) deveſted Us of that Preeminence and Authority, which God, the Law, the cuſtome and conſent of this Nation, had placed in Us, and aſſumed it to themſelves, that they ſhould likewiſe, with expedition, put forth the fruits of that ſupreme Power for the violating and ſuppreſſing that Power they deſpiſed, (an effect of which Reſolution their wild Declaration againſt Our Proclamation concerning the pretended Ordinance for the *Militia*, and the puniſhing of the Proclamers appears to be) yet We muſt confeſſe, in their laſt Attempt (We ſpeak of the laſt We know, they may probably ſince, or at this preſent have outdone that too) they have outdone what We conceive was their preſent Intention; And whoſoever hears of Propoſitions and Orders for bringing in of Money or Plate to maintain Horſe, Horſemen, and Arms for the preſervation of the publick Peace, or for the Defence of the King and both Houſes of Parliament (ſuch is their Declaration, or what elſe they pleaſe to call it, of the tenth of June) will ſurely believe the Peace of this Kingdome to be extremely ſhaken, and, at leaſt, the King himſelf to be conſulted with, and privie to theſe Propoſitions. But We hope, that when Our good Subjects ſhall find that this goodly pretence of the Defence of the King, is but a ſpecious bait to ſeduce weak and inconſiderate men into the higheſt Acts of Diſobedience and Diſloyaltie againſt Vs, and of Violence and Deſtruction upon the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Kingdome, they will no longer be captivated by an implicite Reverence to the name of both Houſes of Parliament, but will carefully examine and conſider what number of perſons are preſent, and what perſons are Prevalent in thoſe Conſultations, and how the Debates

bates are probably managed from whence ſuch horrid and monſtrous Concluſions do reſult, and will, at leaſt, weigh the Reputation, Wiſdome, and Affection of thoſe who are notoriouſly known, out of the very horrour of their proceedings, to have withdrawn themſelves, or by their skill and violence to be driven from them and their Counſells.

Whileſt their Fears and Jealouſies did ariſe, or were infuſed into the people from Diſcourſes of the Rebels in *Ireland*, of Skippers at *Roterdam*, of Forces from *Denmark*, *France*, or *Spain*, (how improbable and ridiculous ſoever that bundle of information appeared to all wiſe and knowing men) it is no wonder if the eaſineſſe to deceive, and the willingneſſe to be deceived, did prevail over many of Our weak Subjects, to believe that the Dangers which they did not ſee, might proceed from Cauſes which they did not underſtand: But for them to declare to all the world, That We intend to make warre againſt Our Parliament, (whileſt We ſit ſtill, complaining to God Almighty of the Injury offered to Vs, and to the very being of Parliaments) and that We have already begun actually to levie Forces both of Horſe and Foot (whileſt We have onely, in a Legall way, provided a ſmaller Guard for the ſecuritie of Our own Perſon, ſo near a Rebellion at *Hull*, then they have had, without lawfull Authority, above theſe eight Moneths, upon imaginarie and impoſſible dangers) to impoſe upon Our peoples Senſe as well as their Vnderſtanding, by telling them, We are doing that which they ſee We are not doing, and intending that they all know (as much as Intentions can be known) We are not intending, is a boldneſſe agreeable to no power, but the Omnipotencie

of thoſe Votes, whoſe abſolute Supremacie hath almoſt brought confuſion upon King and People, and againſt which no Knowledge in matter of Fact, or Conſent and Authoritie in matter of Law, they will endure ſhall be oppoſed.

We have, upon all occaſions, with all poſsible Expreſsions profeſſed Our faſt and unſhaken Reſolutions for Peace. And We do again (in the preſence of Almighty God Our Maker and Redeemer) aſſure the World, That We have no more thought of making a Warre againſt Our Parliament, then againſt Our own Children; that We will maintain and obſerve the Acts aſſented to by Vs this Parliament, without violation (of which, that for the frequent aſſembling of Parliaments is one) and that We have not, or ſhall not have any thought of uſing any force, unleſſe We ſhall be driven to it for the ſecuritie of Our Perſon, and for the defence of the Religion, Laws and Libertie of the Kingdome, and the juſt Rights and Priviledges of Parliament. And therefore We hope the Malignant Party, who have ſo much deſpiſed Our Perſon, and uſurped our Office, ſhall not by their ſpecious fraudulent inſinuations prevail with Our good Subjects, to give Credit to their wicked Aſſertions, and ſo to contribute their Power and Aſsiſtance for the ruine and deſtruction of Vs and themſelves.

For Our Guard about Our Perſon (which not ſo much their Example, as their Provocation inforced Vs to take) 'tis known, it conſiſts of the prime Gentry (in Fortune and Reputation) of this County, and of one Regiment of Our Trained Bands, who have been ſo far from offering any Affronts, Injuries, or Diſturbance to any of Our good Subjects, that their principall end

is

is to prevent ſuch; and ſo, may be ſecurity, can be no grievance to Our People. That ſome il-affected perſons, or any perſons, have been imployed in other parts to raiſe Troops, under colour of Our Service, or have made large (or any) offers of Reward and Preferment to ſuch as will come in, is, for ought We know, and as We believe, an untruth deviſed by the Contrivers of this falſe Rumour; We diſavow it, and are confident, there will be no need of ſuch Art or Induſtry to induce Our loving Subjects, when they ſhall ſee Vs oppreſſed, and their Liberties and Laws confounded (and till then We ſhall not call on them) to come in to Vs, and to aſſiſt Vs.

For the Delinquents (whom We are ſaid with a high and forcible hand to protect) let them be named, and their Delinquency, and if We give not ſatisfaction to Juſtice, when we ſhall have received ſatisfaction concerning Sir *John Hotham* by his legall Triall, then let Vs be blamed. But if the Deſigne be (as it is well known to be) after We have been driven by force from Our City of *London*, and kept by force from Our Town of *Hull*, to protect all thoſe who are Delinquents againſt Vs, and to make all thoſe Delinquents, who attend on Vs or execute Our lawfull Commands, We have great reaſon to be ſatisfied in the Truth and Juſtice of ſuch Accuſation, leſt to be Our Servant, and to be a Delinquent, grow to be terms ſo convertible, that in a ſhort time We be left as naked in Attendance, as they would have Vs in Power, and ſo compell Vs to be waited on onely by ſuch, whom they ſhall appoint and allow, and in whoſe preſence We ſhould be more miſerably alone, then in Deſolation it ſelf. And if the ſeditious Contrivers and

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Fomenters of this ſcandall upon Vs, ſhall have (as they have had) the power to mis-lead the Major part preſent of either, or both Houſes, to make ſuch Orders, and ſend ſuch Meſſages and Meſſengers as they have lately done, for the apprehenſion of the great Earls and Barons of *England*, as if they were Rogues or Felons; and whereby Perſons of Honour and Quality are made Delinquents, meerly for attending upon Vs, and upon Our Summons, whileſt other men are forbid to come near Vs (though obliged by the Duty of their Places and Oaths) upon Our lawfull Commands; 'tis no wonder if ſuch Meſſengers are not very well intreated, and ſuch Orders not obeyed: Neither can there be a ſurer and a cunninger way found out to render the Authority of both Houſes ſcorned and vilified, then to aſſume to themſelves (meerly upon the Authority of the name of Parliament) a power monſtrous to all Underſtandings, and to do Actions, and to make Orders evidently and demonſtrably contrary to all known Law and Reaſon (as to take up Arms againſt Vs, under colour of defending Vs, to cauſe Money to be brought in to them, and to forbid Our own Money to be paid to Vs, or to Our uſe, under colour, That We will imploy it ill; to beat Vs, and ſtarve Vs for Our own good, and by Our own Power and Authority) which muſt in ſhort time make the greateſt Court, and the great Perſon cheap, and of no eſtimation.

Who thoſe ſenſible men are of the publick Calamities, of the Violations of the Priviledges of Parliament, and the common Liberty of the Subject, who have been baffled and injured by Malignant Men, and Cavaliers about Vs, We cannot imagine: And if thoſe Cavaliers

are

are ſo much without the fear of God and Man, and ſo ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence, as is pretended, Our Government ought to be the more eſteemed, which hath kept them from doing ſo, inſomuch as We believe no Perſon hath cauſe to complain of any injury, or of any dammage, in the leaſt degree, by any man about, or who hath offered his ſervice to Vs. All which being duly conſidered, if the Contrivers of theſe Propoſitions and Orders had been truly ſenſible of the Obligation which lies upon them in Honour, Conſcience, and Duty, according to the high Truſt repoſed in them by Vs and Our people, they would not have publiſhed ſuch a ſenſe and apprehenſion of imminent danger, when themſelves in their Conſciences know, That the greateſt, and indeed onely danger which threatens this Church and State, the bleſſed Religion and Libertie of Our people, is in their own deſperate and ſeditious Deſignes, and would not endeavour upon ſuch weak and groundleſſe Reaſons to ſeduce Our good Subjects from their Affection and Loyaltie to Vs, to runne themſelves into Actions unwarrantable, and deſtructive to the Peace and Foundation of the Common-wealth.

And that all Our loving Subjects may ſee how cauſeleſſe, and groundleſſe this ſcandalous Rumour and Imputation of Our raiſing Warre upon Our Parliament is, We have, with this Our Declaration, cauſed to be Printed the Teſtimony of thoſe Lords, and other Perſons of Our Councell, who are here with Us, who being upon the Place, could not but diſcover ſuch Our Intentions, and Preparations, and cannot be ſuſpected for their Honours and their Intereſts, to combine in ſuch miſchie-

vous and horrid Reſolutions. And therefore We ſtraitly Charge and Command all Our loving Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they will Anſwer the contrary at their perill, That they yield no Obedience or Conſent to the ſaid Propoſitions and Orders, and that they preſume not under any ſuch Pretences, or by colour of any ſuch Orders, to Raiſe, or Levy any Horſe, or Men, or to bring in any Money or Plate to ſuch purpoſe. But if notwithſtanding this clear Declaration, and Evidence of Our Intentions, theſe Men (whoſe Deſigne is to compell Us to Raiſe Warre upon Our Parliament, which all their skill and malice ſhall never be able to effect) ſhall think fit by theſe Alarms to awaken Us to a more neceſſary care of the defence of Our Self and Our people, and ſhall themſelves (under colour of Defence) in ſo unheard of a manner provide (and ſeduce others to do ſo too) to offend Us, having given Us ſo lively teſtimony of their Affections what they are willing to do, when they have once made themſelves able, all Our good Subjects will think it neceſſary to look to Our Self; And We do then excite all Our well-affected people, according to their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie, and according to their ſolemn Vow and Proteſtation (whereby they are obliged to defend Our Perſon, Honour, and Eſtate) to contribute their beſt Aſſiſtance to the Preparations neceſſary for the Oppoſing and Suppreſſing of the Traiterous Attempts of ſuch wicked and Malignant perſons, who would deſtroy Our Perſon, Honour, and Eſtate, and ingage the whole Kingdome in a civill warre, to ſatisfie their own lawleſſe Fury and Ambition, and ſo rob Our good Subjects of the bleſſed fruit of this preſent Parliament, which they already, in

ſome degree, have, and might ſtill reap, to the abundant ſatisfaction and joy of the whole Kingdome, if ſuch wicked hands were not ready to ruine all their Poſſeſſion, and fruſtrate all their hopes.

We do therefore declare, That whoſoever, of what degree or quality ſoever, ſhall then, upon ſo urgent and viſible neceſſity of Ours, and ſuch an apparent Diſtraction of the Kingdome (cauſed and begotten by the Malice and Contrivance of this Malignant Party) bring in to Us, and to Our uſe, ready Money, or Plate, or ſhall under-write to furniſh any number of Horſe, Horſemen, and Arms, for the preſervation of the publick Peace, the defence of Our Perſon, and the vindication of the Priviledge and Freedome of Parliament, We ſhall receive it as a moſt acceptable Service, and as a teſtimony of his ſingular affection to the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws, Liberties, and Peace of the Kingdome, and ſhall no longer deſire the continuance of that Affection, then We ſhall be ready to juſtifie and maintain thoſe, with the hazard of Our Life.

And We do further declare, That whoſoever ſhall then bring in any ſums of Money, or Plate, to aſſiſt Us in this great extremity, ſhall receive conſideration after the rate of eight pounds *per cent.* for all ſuch Moneys as he ſhall furniſh Vs withall, and ſhall, upon the payment of ſuch Money to ſuch perſons, whom We ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, receive Security for the ſame, by good lawfull Aſſurance of ſuch of Our Lands, Forreſts, Parks, and Houſes, as ſhall be ſufficient for the ſame, and more reall Security, then the name of *publick Faith*, given without Vs, and againſt Vs, as if We were no part of the Publick; And beſides, We ſhall alwayes

look upon it, as a ſervice moſt affectionately and ſeaſonably performed for the preſervation of Vs and the Kingdome: But We ſhall be much gladder, That their ſubmiſſion to thoſe Our Commands, and their deſiſting from any ſuch attempts of raiſing Horſe or Men, may eaſe all Our good Subjects of that trouble, charge, and vexation.

His

His Majesties Declaration and Profession, disavowing any Preparations or Intentions in Him to Levy Warre against His Houses of Parliament.

By the KING.

THere having been many Rumours spread, and Informations given, which may have induced many to believe that We intend to make Warre against Our Parliament; We professe before God, and Declare to all the World, that We alwayes have, and do abhorre all such Designes, and desire all Our Nobilitie and Councell, who are here upon the place, to declare, Whether they have not been witnesses of Our frequent and earnest Declarations and Professions to this purpose, Whether

they ſee any colour of Preparations or Counſells, that might reaſonably beget a belief of any ſuch Deſigne, and whether they be not fully perſwaded that We have no ſuch intention, but that all Our Endeavours, according to Our many Profeſsions, tend to the firm and conſtant ſettlement of the true Proteſtant Religion, the juſt Priviledges of Parliament, the Libertie of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Proſperitie of this Kingdome.

Given at our Court at York, *this* 15. *of Iune*, 1642.

The

The Declaration and Profeſsion of the Lords, now at *York*, and others of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privie Councell, diſavowing that they ſee any apparence of Preparations or Intentions in His Majeſtie, to levie Warre againſt the Parliament.

WE, whoſe names are under-written, in Obedience to His Majeſties Deſire, and out of the Duty which we owe to His Majeſties Honour, and to Truth, being here upon the Place, and witneſſes of His Majeſties frequent and earneſt Declarations and Profeſsions of His abhorring all Deſignes of making warre upon His Parliament, and not ſeeing any Colour of Preparations, or Counſells that might reaſonably beget the belief of any ſuch Deſigne, do profeſſe before God, and teſtifie to all the world, That we are fully perſwaded, that His

His Majeſtie hath no ſuch Intentions, but that all His endeavours tend to the firm and conſtant ſettlement of the true Proteſtant Religion, the juſt Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Proſperity of this Kingdome.

YORK, *June* 15. 1642.

Subſcribed by

Lord Keeper.
Lord Duke of Richmond.
Lord Marquaſſe Herford.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Earle of C[illegible]land.
Earle of B[illegible]
Earle of Sout[illegible]
Earle of Dorſet[illegible]
Earle of Salisbury.
Earle of Northampton.
Earle of Devon.
Earle of Cambridge.
Earle of Briſtol.
Earle of Clare.
Earle of Weſtmerland.
Earle of Berkſhire.
Earle of Monmouth.
Earle of Rivers.
Earle of Dover.
Earle of Carnarvon.
Earle of Newport.
Lord Mowbray & Maltravers
Lord Willoughby.
Lord Grey of Ruthin.
Lord Charles Howard Andover.
Lord Lovelace.
Lord Paget.
Lord Faucenberge.
Lord Riſh.
Lord Powlet.
Lord Newarke.
Lord Coventry.
Lord Savile.
Lord Mohun.
Lord Dunſmore.
Lord Saymore.
Lord Capell.
Lord Falkland.
Maſter Comptroller.
Maſter Secretary Nicholas.
Maſter Chanceller of the Exchequer.
Lord Chief Juſtice Bankes.

FINIS.

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